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In June 1952, the Kishinev Cannery No 1 in the Moldavian SSR produced 525,000 jars of canned fruit, fulfilling the monthly plan 115.8 percent. The first 10 boxcars of finished products have been shipped to Moscow, Irkutsk, Chelyabinsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and other cities.(7) The canneries of the Moldavian SSR are currently in full-scale operation. During the third quarter 1952, they must fulfill more than half the yearly plan for production of canned vegetables, fruits, and tomatoes. Moreover, canneries of Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust) must produce 540 metric tons of fresh-frozen fruits and vegetables, 15,000 metric tons of fruit, and 150,000 decaliters of semifinished grape products. However, the canneries are operating irregularly and are not fulfilling the assortment plan.(8)

The largest cannery in the republic, the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May, fulfilled the 6-month plan 101 percent.(9) The plant is fulfilling by only one third the production plan for canned hors d'oeuvres. During the first 20 days of July, the plant failed to deliver nearly one million jars of canned goods. The fruit shop of this enterprise fulfilled the plan for dried fruit production only 80 percent. Only one fifth of the amount of frozen cherries called for by plan was produced.

The same situation exists at the Canneries imeni Tkachenko and imeni Mikoyan, and at the Tiraspol' Fruit Combine. Only one half the capacity of the fruit shop equipment is being utilized. Not one enterprise fulfilled the plan for dried fruit production.(8)

During the first half of 1952, the Gori Cannery in the Georgian SSR produced 133,300 jars of canned goods above plan. The plan for production of prime quality products was fulfilled 120 percent. In the third quarter 1952, the cannery must fulfill the plan for production of finished products 120 percent.(10) During the second half of 1952, the Batumi Citrus Combine has pledged to produce nearly 200 metric tons of frozen citrus fruits.(11)

In 1952, enterprises of Armkonservtrest (Armenian Canning Trust) will produce 3.5 million more jars of canned goods than in 1951.(12) In 1952, nine new autoclaves have been installed at the Yerevan Cannery.(13)

In 1951, the Khachmas Cannery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 22 million jars of prime quality canned goods. In 1952, the plant must produce 30 million jars of canned goods.(14)

Meat and Dairy Industry

In 1952, USSR production of processed cheese will be increased more than 1.5 times as compared with 1951.(15)

As a result of recently completed reconstruction, production of the Minsk Milk Combine will be tripled. All labor processes have been mechanized. An automatic machine for production of meat dumplings has been installed at the Minsk Meat Combine. The new machine will produce 4 metric tons of finished products per shift. Similar machines will be installed at the Gomel' and Mogilev meat combines. Conveyer production lines for poultry processing are being introduced at the Polotsk and Pinsk poultry combines.(16)

In the first quarter 1952, the Poltava Milk Plant in the Ukrainian SSR was put in operation. It has a daily production capacity of 20 metric tons.(15)

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In 1951, butter production in Tyumen Oblast exceeded prewar by 70 percent and that of 1945 by 2.3 times. In 1951, enterprises of the oblast dairy industry increased production over 1940 as follows: butter 13 percent, condensed milk 65 percent, and dried milk 70 percent. In 1952, the oblast dairy industry has pledged to fulfill the production plan for butter, condensed and dried milk by 7 November and to produce 10,000 pud of prime-quality Siberian butter, 14,000 pud of condensed milk, and 11,000 pud of dried milk above plan. The oblast has further pledged to construct and put in operation in 1952 four butter plants, and to mechanize eight existing plants and 14 separating departments.(17)

Fats and Oils Industry

In 1950, the USSR food industry exceeded 1940 vegetable oils production 5.7 times.(1) During the postwar period, the USSR fats and oils industry concentrated on the construction of warehouses for seed storage. Consequently, the proportion of recently constructed and reconstructed warehouses now constitutes 70 percent of the total warehouse capacity. More than one half of the postwar warehouses have been mechanized. The capacity of new mechanized warehouses in plants of all-union subordination makes up 70 percent of the total, that in plants of Ukrglavraszhirmaslo (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry Ukrainian SSR) 38 percent, but that in plants of Rosglavraszhirmaslo (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry RSFSR) only 20 percent. In 1952, the industry must complete construction of 33 warehouses with a total capacity of 82,000 metric tons. The Ukrglavraszhirmaslo must construct 11 warehouses with a total capacity of 18,700 metric tons. Fats and oils plants of Rosglavraszhirmaslo must construct and put in operation, not later than the fourth quarter 1952, 16 warehouses with a total capacity of 31,800 metric tons.(18)

During the 1952 summer season, the Kishinev Volatile Oil Plant has pledged to process 7,510 quintals of muscatel sage and to increase oil yield 5 percent per ton of raw materials.(19)

In 1952, Uzbek SSR fats and oils plants will process 15,000 more metric tons of cotton seed than in 1951.(20)

Fish Industry

During the first half of 1952, the Estonian fish industry fulfilled the fishing plan 98.2 percent, including fishing kolkhozes 101.4 percent and Goslov 83.3 percent.(21) Another source cites a 105-percent fulfillment by fishing kolkhozes during this same period.(22) The plan for fish products production was fulfilled only 88.4 percent. The failure of the industry to fulfill the fishing plan, the production plan, and also the capital construction plan is the result of operational incompetence within the Ministry of Fish Industry Estonian SSR. A closer control and check on the execution of ministry orders and decrees must be exercised at the enterprise level in order to instill a greater sense of responsibility in enterprise leaders.(21) In 1952, the Pyarnu-Liiva Fish Plant in the Estonian SSR fulfilled the 6-month plan by 27 June and caught 3,500 quintals of fish above plan. The plant fulfilled the production plan for fish salting 203.3 percent and fish products 264.4 percent.(23) In 1952, Estonian fish catch must be increased 23 percent over 1951, production of fish products 25.6 percent, and canned fish production 89 percent.(21) Construction has started on a large fish combine in Pyarnu. The plant will produce 20,000 jars of canned fish daily. The combine will include a refrigeration plant, a smoking shop, a tin can shop, and a canning plant. All processes will be mechanized.(24)

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In 1952, a scientific and professional expedition of VNIRO (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Pelagic Fishing and Oceanography) is being conducted for the development of the Baltic Sea fish industry. The following organizations are taking part: Latvian and Estonian departments of VNIRO, the Baltic Affiliate of VNIRO, and workers of the Central Institute of VNIRO. The expedition is studying industrial fish reserves and distribution, and fishing techniques, and will prepare a professional chart of the northern part of the Baltic Sea. Attention will be concentrated on two types of sprat (kil'ki and salaki) and cod, which are the principal objectives of fishing in open sea waters with a large commercial fleet.

Research work of VNIRO in previous years has shown that chiefly the younger kil'ki and salaki are caught in the gulfs of Riga and Finland. Salaki of 4 to 7 years (a small number reach the age of 10 to 12 years) and kil'ki of 3 to 5 years (a small number reach the age of 6 to 8 years) are abundant almost solely in the open part of the Baltic Sea. In the Estonian SSR coastal fish industry younger salaki are caught almost exclusively; a negligible quantity of older fish is caught in the spring when the fish approach the shore for spawning. As indicated by present large reserves of kil'ki and salaki, no large-scale industrial fishing has yet been organized for these fish.

The expedition is emphasizing the importance of the concentration of cod in the northern Baltic in the spawning and fattening period. There is reason to believe that proper measures will result in a decided increase in the cod yield.

In the Estonian SSR, the industry is primarily concerned with the development of year-round fishing and exploitation of commercial open waters of the Baltic with large fishing boats. For this purpose, a state sea fishing base is being organized with departments on Saaremaa and Kihnu islands. To assist fishing kolkhozes in setting up year-round fishing, four MRS (Motorized Fishing Stations) are being established in the republic. (25)

During the second quarter 1952, the Daugavpils Fish Plant, Latvian SSR, fulfilled the fishing plan 103.6 percent. (26)

Several years ago, a state fishing point of the Dnestr Fish-Breeding Biological Station was created in the village of Raskovtsa in Oloneshtskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR. The point was supplied by a laboratory with equipment, floating incubators, and fish-raising equipment for artificial breeding of chastikovyye fish (fish caught in a net). In 1951, more than 6 million chastikovyye fish fry and red fish fry were released in the Dnestr. Observation has shown that the fish are developing satisfactorily. In 1952, artificial reproduction of chastikovyye fish and other types will be considerably increased. Large quantities of fry have already been liberated by fishing points of Oloneshta and Nezavertaylovka. In a few years, fishing reserves of the Dnestr will be doubled. (27)

In 1951, the Caspian Basin fish industry fulfilled the fishing and procurement plan 101.9 percent and the canned fish plan 100.8 percent. In 1951, the Volga-Caspian Fish Trust fulfilled the plan for frozen fish 98.6 percent, smoked fish 78.3 percent, and cured fish 58 percent. The Ural-Caspian Fish Trust fulfilled the plan for refrigerated fish 54 percent and for cured fish 42.7 percent. (28) In 1952, Grozny Oblast has pledged to fulfill the fishing plan and fish products production plan by 5 December, to catch 78,000 pud of fish above plan, and to produce 62,000 pud of fish products above plan. (29) Many fishing kolkhozes of Khabarovsk Krai have completed the fishing plan early, and are already working on the 1953 account. The Morskiy Fish Plant, having fulfilled the yearly plan for herring fishing, has caught 120,000 pud of fish above plan. (30)

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The Ministry of Fish Industry RSFSR is creating a fish raw materials base in the Volga-Don Canal zone. For this purpose, in fall 1951, more than 50,000 bream, carp, and pike perch were delivered to the Don River in regions designated for inundation. A large quantity of commercial size and nearly 100 million fry were transplanted to the Don from lakes. Nearly 2 million ripus roe have been delivered to the Varvarovskiy Reservoir from the Chelyabinsk Fish-Separating Plant. Construction of a large spawning and raising enterprise with an area of 1,100 hectares has been started in Kotel'nikovskiy Rayon, Stalingrad Oblast. This enterprise will guarantee a yearly yield of more than 38 million fry in the Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Before filling the reservoir, an area of nearly 140,000 hectares was prepared for industrial fishing.(31)

Kazakh SSR fishermen have pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 7 November and by the end of the year to catch 30,000 pud of fish above plan.(32)

The Turkmen SSR fish industry has pledged to catch 2,000 quintals of prime-quality fish above the 1952 plan.(33)

The Tadzhik State Fish Hatchery is located in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, Stalinabad Oblast. Fish breeding was begun in 1949 and 1950. Sixteen ponds have been constructed at the hatchery. In 1951, 40,000 scaled (cheshuychatyy) and mirror carp fry were liberated in the ponds. Carp is most suitable for breeding in artificial waters. This fish is omnivorous, fattens well on food refuse of agriculture and industry, prefers lakes and ponds which are shallow and well heated by the sun. In spring 1952, the hatchery acquired several gnezdo /a gnezdo is one female and two males/ of breeding fish. They were placed in spawning ponds and created an entire new generation. The fish are fed with cotton oil cake, which is spread out daily on a table under water. In 1952, the hatchery will send to kolkhozes several thousand carp fry. Part of the fry will be retained for fattening.(34)

Sugar Industry

In 1951, the Kuyanovskiy Sugar Plant, Ukrainian SSR, fulfilled the sugar production plan by 4 December (6 days earlier than called for by plan) and produced 152,000 pud of sugar above plan instead of the planned 60,000 pud.(35)

Plants of the Kazakh SSR sugar industry are now processing almost 150,000 metric tons more sugar beets than in 1951. The capacity of diffusers at the Alma-Ata and Merke plants is being increased. Two new diffusers are being installed at the Karabulak Plant. The Taldy-Kurgan Plant is reconstructing the evaporating station. Sugar enterprises are completely mechanizing unloading and shipment of sugar beets to and from the shops. Introduction of new improved technology will result in reduction of loss. It has been planned to produce an additional 3 million kilograms of sugar.(36)

Wine Industry

In 1951, USSR production of Soviet champagne exceeded prewar by 60 percent.(37)

In 1951, the Dubossary and Korneshty wineries in the Moldavian SSR obtained more than 65 decaliters of wine materials per ton of grapes, which is 5 decaliters more than in 1949. Low wine material yields are being obtained by 24 wineries of Moldglavvino (Main Administration of Wine Industry Moldavian SSR). For example, the Bel'tsy, Orgeyev, Soroki, and other wineries are obtaining only 62

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decaliters of wine materials per ton of processed grapes. In 1951, 24 enterprises of Moldglavvino failed to fulfill the plan by 116,000 decaliters of wine. A wine and cognac plant is being constructed in Bel'tsy. The plant will produce annually 35,000 decaliters of cognac and 200,000 decaliters of brand wine. Construction of the plant is progressing at an unusually slow rate.(38)

During the first half of 1952, the Tbilisi Champagne Plant produced more than 163,000 bottles of champagne above plan. The plant is now undergoing reconstruction and mechanization.(39)

In the 1952 grape season, the Dalarskiy Winery in the Armenian SSR must process more than 2,000 metric tons of grapes and produce 130,000 decaliters of red and white wines. Construction of the Kotaykskiy Winery must be completed in the third quarter 1952. The plant will produce annually up to 300,000 decaliters of table wines.(40)

Other Industries

Large quantities of soft drinks are piling up in the Soft Drink Plant of the Ministry of Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR. All passageways are blocked with boxes of bottled lemonade. Because of this production surplus, the plant is utilizing less than half of its production capacity. During the first quarter 1952, the soft drink production plan was fulfilled only 19.9 percent; in April, 39.3 percent; in May, 38.9 percent. Even during the hot days of June and July, the beverages are not selling. In June, the plan was fulfilled 49 percent. Prime-quality soft drinks are not leaving the plant because many workers of the ORS (Division of Workers' Supply), placing narrow departmental interests above those of the workers, hope to sell low-quality products. Soft drinks from 13 enterprises enter the trade network of the city of Baku and its rayons.(41)

In 1950, the USSR food industry exceeded 1940 production of confectionery goods 2.7 times.(1)

In 1952, the Tatar ASSR food industry has pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce above plan the following: 49 decaliters of alcohol, 100 million long-filtered cigarettes, 400 metric tons of commercial soap, 500 metric tons of oleic acid, one million bottles of mineral water, and 200,000 bottles of perfume and eau de cologne.(4)

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